



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Important Questions Officially Answered.

No. LIV.

We present as our East Tennessee article this week an interesting letter from our State Commissioner of Immigration—C. W. Charlton—written in reply to interrogations propounded to Ex-President Andrew Johnson, now living in his old home in upper East Tennessee. Mr. Charlton has given this subject much attention and writes, therefore, with a clear understanding of the question. Occupying quite a different position politically from us, and writing from a different standpoint, we all the more cheerfully give his communication a place in the CHRONICLE to the end that our many readers in the North can see how this question of immigration is considered in East Tennessee.

S. D. Ingham, Ripley, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, has been sent to me by that distinguished gentleman, with the earnest request that I answer it. I trust you will excuse the liberty I thus take in making the contents public. I do so for the reason that my answer may be read by scores of your contemporaries with the laudable view of inducing them to "cast their lot" among us; and I have sought the columns of the Knoxville CHRONICLE, a daily paper of our city which has a heavy circulation, not only in this section, but throughout the Northern States, through which to submit this answer to your letter. Of course, it is simply impossible, in so short a space, to give you a perfect idea of our section and its numerous advantages. I would infinitely prefer your paying us a visit, and examine our country at your leisure. I am sure you would be delighted, not only with our soil and climate, but you would be pleased with our people, a feature which I will more fully allude to further along in the communication.

1. "What is the average value of improved land for stock-raising purposes?"

To answer this question intelligently, it is necessary to be somewhat specific in describing our lands. We have four distinct varieties of land: 1st. The Valley lands. 2d. The river-bottom lands. 3d. The ridge lands. 4th. The mountain lands. We have no prairie lands or extensive plateau of lands such as abound in your State. Our ridges and mountains and mountains run east and west, and these form our valleys.

Our valleys are not very wide, but are generally productive. They are adapted to the growth of the different grasses, produce elegant clover, and reasonable quantities of wheat, corn and oats. The farms in these valleys constitute our best lands for "stock-raising purposes." They are well watered, which is a weighty consideration in the raising of stock. Such land is worth, upon an average, from eighteen to twenty dollars per acre. In some localities it may be bought for a lower figure. I know of a body of land, comprising five thousand acres, nearly all tillable, convenient to railroad, well watered, heavily timbered, finely adapted to blue grass and to "small grain," fair improvements, superior water power, elegant springs and some minerals, that can be bought for fifteen dollars per acre. I might also remark that it lies in a moral community and convenient to churches and schools. I know of another body comprising about three thousand acres, very superior land, gently rolling, cool spring water, in the heart of one of the richest valleys in East Tennessee, contiguous to railroad, churches and school houses, and in an excellent community, that can be purchased for twenty-five dollars per acre, on time. I am thus particular in order to give you some definite idea of our lands, all of which are admirably adapted to the business of stock-raising.

Our ridge lands are held at pretty high rates, say from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre. This is owing to their intrinsic value. They are enormously productive. Corn is the great staple upon them; wheat does not do so well. They produce timothy and clover admirably. The corn is fed to hogs. But little attention is paid to cattle, which must be a great mistake. The ridge lands are not worth, intrinsically, much. They are only valuable for their timber, and as outlets for stock. Cattle and sheep fare well upon them during the summer season.

The mountain lands are extensive. This you will believe when I tell you that we have four or five different mountains, and stretching along the entire length of our section. They are invaluable to us. In the first place, they are full of iron ore and stone coal. We have enough of either, I am sure, to supply the world. In the next place, they afford an immense area for the grazing of stock. You can see indicated in these brief hints the value of these mountains to us. We would not give them up for the world. Year after year they are demonstrating to us their incalculable value. New discoveries are constantly being made in minerals of different kinds.

2. "Is stock-raising (sheep) considered profitable?"

I take it that you are particularly solicitous to know if sheep husbandry is profitable in East Tennessee. I unhesitatingly affirm that I do not believe there is a section on this continent better suited to this business than this section. Everything is favorable, not only to the longevity of the sheep, and to their healthfulness, but to the producing of a superior quality of wool. The cost of keeping them is almost nothing. They live without special care or attention from the first of February to the middle of November. You, or any enterprising gentleman from Ohio,

could make a fortune raising sheep in East Tennessee.

3. "Are Northern people safe in your locality?"

Excuse me when I say that I could not repress a smile when reading your significant enquiry upon this delicate question. I can readily understand why you people are so suspicious about this matter. You have heard in the first place, many idle stories about the inhospitable character of our people towards Northern people, and hearing but one side of the question, you have concluded that it was not safe to come here. For our own good, the matter has been carried too far. We have been greatly injured and kept back by these false and slanderous reports. I am glad that I have the opportunity of communicating with a gentleman so intelligent as I take you to be, for you will appreciate the situation and do what you can to disabuse the minds of your friends of this monstrous hallucination. It is nothing else. We have, already, hundreds of Northern people living all over this region, and they are respected for their many virtues. There is no clashing between them and the native race. They affiliate and live together in perfect harmony. On this you may confidently rely. I have no disposition to mislead you upon a subject of such vast moment. I, or any one else, would be a monster who would invite your people to a section where they would be ridiculed and treated with contempt. It would be a violation of every principle of honor. I have mixed with your people, and know them to be refined, educated and intelligent. They can well appreciate the amenities of polite society, and know how to conduct themselves in it. Such a people I would not have come to be mocked and insulted. Rest assured, therefore, that you can come here with the utmost safety. It makes no sort of difference what are your politics, or your religion. Both will be tolerated in the most generous manner.

4. "What would be considered the best investment for a capital of \$5,000 to \$10,000?"

This is a hard question to answer. Almost every one has some plan for money-making on paper, but, unfortunately, few make it. Of one thing, however, I am doubly assured, and that is, that there is nothing that would pay so well in this latitude (Knoxville) as manufacturing, and by this I mean manufacturing of any description. You could scarcely go amiss in this department of enterprise. Anything followed vigorously and with "snap," would prove remunerative. For the present, I would recommend a woolen factory. In this business you would find a wide field, and all the elbow room you could ask. You would have no competition. The raw material could be had at your door for a song. It costs nothing, as before intimated, to raise sheep in East Tennessee. The best market on the continent would be at your command.

5. "Has fruit-raising proved profitable? Does fruit grow and produce well?"

It does. Nothing would pay better according to the investment. It is the very country for fruit. Why not? Does it not stand to reason that it will do well here, and infinitely better, than in the rigorous climate of Ohio? Our winters are too mild, by far, to injure the trees, and our summers are exceedingly favorable to them. Peaches grow to fine perfection, and if one-half the energy were displayed here as in the Eastern States in canning fruits, fortunes could be made at the business.

6. "Is the region of country between the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains considered healthy?"

Very much so, indeed. Comparatively we have but few cases of asthma, consumption and kindred diseases. No "chills and fever." Many consumptive invalids from the North come to our section for relief. Scores of them have been restored and hundreds greatly alleviated. We have the most genial climate on earth. This has passed into a proverb long ago.

7. "Will it pay a Northern man, with Northern energy, to sell a good farm in a dead community, near a dead town, and emigrate to your country?"

This is a most delicate question. To advise one to dispose of his comfortable and, perhaps, valuable possessions, and risk his destiny in a strange country and among a strange people, is a prerogative I have no wish to exercise. Still, there are circumstances which often make it necessary—indeed, highly judicious, for one to change his situation in life. I am not sure but that your circumstances are of this character. A "valuable farm" is not worth much "in a dead community and near a dead town." It may suit a phlegmatic temperament, or one who is impervious to the stentorian cry—*Onward!* It is death to a live man—a lingering and torturing death. He had better be in purgatory, and be done with it. There are powerful reasons why he should "shake the dust off his feet," and hasten to a region where he would find ample scope for the exercise of his enterprising habits.

We need thousands of just such men in this country. Their brains, energy and pluck would send us forward on the highway of prosperity. That they could do well here, I have not a single doubt. Indeed I am very positive in this. At this identical moment we are standing upon the proud threshold of a bright and expanding future.

8. "Is society settled enough to make it agreeable and pleasant for intelligent and refined people?"

I suppose you refer to the disturbances produced in the social system by the late war. If so, I can say, promptly and positively, that those disturbances have passed away. Our people, throughout East Tennessee, are homogenous. There is not a nook or corner of our vast section where there are any social evils prevailing. As to the intelligence of our people, while they do not and never have boasted of their attainments in this regard, they are, nevertheless, much better informed than you might suppose. There are no people of the world, in my judgment, possessing a higher degree of strong common sense. I have known them intimately for more

than a quarter of a century. They have a high sense of honor, and, in all respects, conduct themselves as worthy citizens.

I believe that I have now answered all your interrogations. Of course it is imperfectly done. The better way for you to do is to visit East Tennessee. We will be glad to see you, and will take special pains to treat you with that consideration which your position in society deserves.

C. W. CHARLTON,
Commissioner of Immigration,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 15, 1872.

SOUTH CAROLINA PASTIMES.

The Chivalry Whipping Preachers.
One of the kuklux defendants in the recent trials at Columbia, South Carolina, was a Dr. Edward T. Avery, who fled just after he saw the testimony was certain to convict him. He is described as follows by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

Dr. Avery was a sort of typical Southerner—a man of wealth, of large landed estates, and formerly the owner of a large number of slaves. Like many others in this State, he combined the practice of his profession as physician with the business of planting. In this way he had a professional, pecuniary and social importance which placed him in the highest rank of public consideration.

His brother, James William Avery, who has been proved to have been the Chief or Grand Cyclops of York county, was a man of similar character and tendencies. These two brothers, it is probable, are responsible more than any other two men for the success and extent of the kuklux Klan in this particular county, and indeed, throughout the entire section of the State. James William Avery fled the country in October last, and although he is indicted for murder, and nearly all the other crimes connected with this organization, the Government has not yet succeeded in effecting his arrest.

One of the outrages committed by Avery and his Klan is testified to by several witnesses was the following:

MALREATING A MINISTER AND HIS WIFE.

The party then proceeded to the house of Isaac A. Postle, a colored preacher of that neighborhood, a man of unblemished character and of exemplary life. On hearing the approach of the kuklux, Isaac escaped the floor of his cabin, and attempted to conceal himself from his pursuers. The Klan entered the house and demanded to know where Isaac had gone, and thereupon they repeated the same outrages upon Postle's wife, by beating her and placing a rope around her neck and lifting her from her feet, finally throwing her with her babe upon the floor and holding her there by placing their feet upon her and her child. She positively recognized Dr. Avery by his voice, which he sometimes failed to disguise, and by his lame left hand.

Discovering Isaac himself, concealed under the floor, they dragged him forth, took him about a hundred yards from his house, put a rope around his neck, and, throwing it over the limb of a tree, drew him up repeatedly so that his feet did not touch the ground. Finally they seemed to conclude not to take his life, and thereupon each of the Klan were ordered to give him five blows apiece, after which he was allowed to go. He also recognized Dr. Avery as the leader of the Klan.

Hard Yarns—Very.

A lot of young fellows were trying their skill at story telling, a few days ago. Among the numerous stories told on the occasion were the following hard crust kind of yarns:

Bill said: I know a tree that seven men chopped at for seven weeks, and then they took a notion to go round and look at the other side. They traveled four days and then came to a party of forty, who had been chopping at it for four months, and had not cut half through yet.

Tom said: I remember it well. It was an oak, and five millions of hogs were fattened yearly on the acorns that fell from it!

Sam said: The tree was at length cut down, and five hundred saw mills have been working on it for two years, and it is not half cut up yet. Two new towns, five bridges, and nearly a thousand barns, have been built with the lumber it has produced. The chips in cutting it down when closely heaped, measured four million cords, and have supplied two furnaces with charcoal for the last two years.

Jack said: Deacon Brown afterwards dug out the stump, and turned the place into a pasture field. He kept so many cows on it that he made a million pounds of butter and nearly as much cheese every year.

Now came Joe Moore's turn. Drawing himself up, he said: Wa'al, I dunno how many pounds of butter and cheese Deacon Brown makes a year; but I do know that he runs the five hundred saw mills Sam mentioned, by buttermilk power!

A Personal Reminiscence of Henry Ward Beecher.

In the last number of the *Christian Union* Mr. Beecher gives his opinion of the weekly religious papers of the city, and tells this story of his own early life: "Some twenty-five years ago, when settled in Indiana, when food was plenty and money scarce, we had neglected to pay our subscription to the *Observer* until it amounted to some \$15 or \$18. Not knowing exactly how to spare the money, we offered to write six letters from the West, and to do our best, as an equivalent for the debt. They were always cautious managers in that office, and never took risks. After a moment's pause, a glance at us from head to foot, with a slow but decided shake of the head they declined the six articles for \$15, and we had to pay the money. We walked out of the office quite crestfallen, but supped that they knew the worth of such matters better than we did."

HOME NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOARDING OF THE FLORIDA.

Suits Against Collector Murphy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A test suit has been brought against Collector Murphy for receiving an assessment made from the salary of an employee for political purposes. If this one is a success, many similar suits will follow.

It is asserted that Hall will not resume the functions of Mayor.

The officers of the steamer Florida confirm under oath the reports that the vessel was overhauled and searched by a Spanish Cruiser at 8 A. M. The Spanish war vessel Yasco, named de Balboa, which had been watching the Florida in the port was seen passing Water Island under steam and sailed directly in the track of Florida. At 1:30 A. M., the war steamer bore down on the Florida. At 1:40 A. M., the smoke of the steam vessel was seen to windward when the steamer hauled to northward in a parallel course with that of the Florida. The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax and St. Thomas mail boat.

The war steamer then bore down on the Florida, with her crew at the quarters, and the guns run out ready for action. When the war steamer was within speaking distance, she fired a blank shot at the Florida and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge, when the United States flag was hoisted on the Florida, and no notice being taken of the hoisting demonstration, ten minutes after firing the first gun, the war steamer fired a second gun, and the shot was seen to ricochet astern of the Florida. The Florida was then hoisted to, and a cutter from the war steamer came towards her.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Judge Abell has dismissed the Grand Jury. It is said that it was packed in the interest of Warmoth.

It is said that warrants are out for the arrest of Speaker Carter and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, on a charge of being implicated in murder.

Warmoth, in a note to Emory, thinks that the danger is not over. The tumult is about over.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The expectation that Carter and his adherents would demand admission into the Capitol caused concentration of the police and militia. By 10 o'clock three lines were formed inside, which force consisted of two hundred men. A crowd commenced gathering in the vicinity early, and by noon it was immense, when Carter approached.

The Committee then approached the Capitol, two of whom were admitted, but were refused recognition as a Committee from Carter's House. The Warth House refused to receive any communication from Carter; whereupon the Carter Committee retired and reported, when the Carterites retired. They will meet from day to day until their rights are recognized. Some demonstrations of violence were discouraged by Carter.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—A hunting camp has been established near Republican river, as the base of Alexis' operations. Buffalo and other game are reported to be plentiful. It is stated that 1,000 Indians are to be there.

The Agricultural College land script for two hundred and seventy-three thousand acres of land, donated by the United States to the State of Georgia, has been sold to G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. It was delivered today at the Fourth National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—General Emory has been ordered to keep the troops out of New Orleans, unless otherwise advised from Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A San Domingo letter states that a rumor prevailed that Baez has made an overture to England and Italy for a triple alliance for the maintenance of the San Domingo republic in event of the failure of negotiations with the United States.

Germany has declined being a party to the alliance, but England and Italy are willing.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The galleries were crowded to-day in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Sumner upon the Civil Rights bill as a rider to amnesty.

Every effort upon amnesty is improbable.

Abbott wants action postponed until his contest versus Vance from North Carolina is decided, when Morton will withdraw his retraction amendment.

HOUSE.

Butler introduced a clear amnesty bill. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Democrats will vote for the Louisiana Investigation Committee, with an amendment to make the investigation searching.

Mr. Dawes asked time to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties between the government officials of Louisiana and the United States officials in that State, and to report the same to the House with such recommendations as it may deem expedient. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere. Mr. Kerr objected.

Dawes moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to: yea, 144; nays, 58. At the adjournment the Speaker had not made up the committee.

The bill to remove all political and legal disabilities failed: yea, 109; nays, 92. Dawes then moved to clean the amnesty for political offenses, but failed of a two-third vote.

Another amnesty bill was introduced excluding those who left Congress, or the army and navy. Passed, 170 yeas to 31 nays. Adjourned.

"A NATION OF ORATORS."—England has been called a nation of shopkeepers, and the same term has been applied to our people; but a polite and politic Russian, belonging to the Grand Ducal party, has gracefully conferred upon us the more complimentary title which stands at the head of this paragraph. The judgment was rendered by the Imperial chancellor, in his impromptu speech at Milwaukee, accompanied at the same time by a modest disavowal of oratorical pretensions on the part of Russia, which modesty was heightened by the shrewd observations embodied in felicitous language by the speaker on that occasion.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE RIGHT PERSUASION.—In terrible agony, a soldier lay dying in the hospital. A visitor asked him, "What church are you of?" "Of the Church of Christ," he replied. "I mean, of what persuasion are you?" then inquired the visitor. "Persuasion!" said the dying man, as his eyes looked heavenward, beaming with love to the Savior; "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

Address Convening the National Convention.

The National Republican Committee met at Washington on Thursday last, at the Ebbitt House. But few of the committee were absent.

Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, called the meeting to order, and Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, was appointed secretary.

On motion of Senator Corbett, Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was elected to act in place of Hon. W. B. Stokes, of that State. Adopted.

The following committee was appointed to draft the call for the National Convention:

Senator Rice, of Arkansas; Senator Pomerooy, of Kansas; William Sloan, of North Carolina; Mr. Colburn, of Indiana; Horace Greeley, of New York; W. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and C. C. Fulton, of Maryland.

Philadelphia, by a decided majority, was chosen as the place to hold the Convention, and the first Wednesday (5th) of June as the time.

At 3:30 o'clock the committee appointed to frame a call reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee, designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed. Public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrained on the National Convention; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law; and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interests of peace throughout the world. While the national honor has been maintained, corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safe-guards established, and now, as heretofore the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

The committee adjourned sine die.

THE SPANISH WAR QUESTION.

Additional Facts About the Florida.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, dispatching on the 10th, says the Spanish war fever is cooling, as doubts were then entertained of the outrage on the Florida. As these doubts are now removed, the following from his dispatch is of interest:

Considerable remark is occasioned by the attitude of Mr. Fish. In conversation with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and other persons of influence in Congress, he always takes occasion to discredit the stories of the imminence of war with Spain. His views are not shared by other members of the Cabinet, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy especially differ from him. They think themselves justified in the preparations they have made, and the more peaceful attitude of the hour will not prevent them from being ready for any emergency.

THE FLORIDA.

The owner of the Florida still insists that the vessel was not only fired on after she left St. Thomas, but has been fired on again and searched on the high seas after she left Nassau. Officials received to-day the following dispatch from him from New York:

"Besides the outrage on the Florida off St. Thomas, our flag was again insulted off Nassau, whence the Florida was followed by the Spanish Man-of-War Desoubridoir, fired at twice, boarded by an armed crew, and her papers and the ship examined."

Members of Congress have received similar advices.—*Courier Journal Wash. Cor.*

PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.

The Methodist refers to a "Pan-Presbyterian Council," and says: "The Presbyterians have robbed us of our pet idea."

"We have," it continues, "advocated these several years the assembling of an ecumenical council of Methodists, and have found no second, and now the English-speaking Presbyterians are calling for just such a gathering of the members of their faith."

Singularly enough, the proposition comes from the other side of the water, and from no less a personage than Prof. Blaikie, of Edinburgh."